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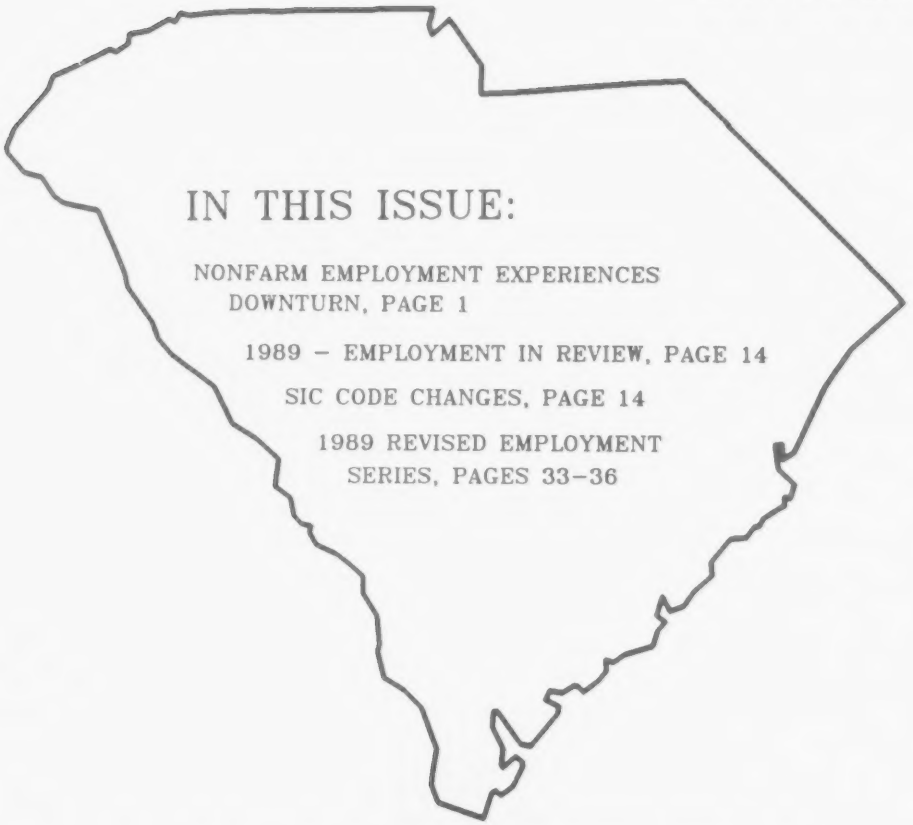
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

JANUARY, 1990



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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES DOWNTURN

SEASONAL ACTIVITY BRINGS ABOUT DECLINES

Total nonfarm employment in South Carolina fell 21,500 to a level of 1,512,900 in January. The decline occurred across virtually all industries in the state; however, it was sharpest in the private sector where seasonal cutbacks pushed employment down 15,000 postions. The public sector also recorded setbacks due mostly to seasonal drops in education positions. Compared to the year-ago level, employment was up 56,500.

RETAIL TRADE LEADS THE DOWNWARD TREND IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

All private sector industries except construction and mining experienced downturns in January. A leading cause of this slump was trade which dropped 9,500 jobs over the month. Retail trade accounted for 95% of the reduction in trade positions. The setbacks in the retail area were mostly seasonal as temporary workers hired to meet the demand of the Christmas shopping season were let go.

Another private industry division affected by seasonal cutbacks was services which experienced a 3,000 job decline in January. Most of this drop came in educational services which typically experience a decline as schools close for the holidays, and hotels and other lodging places which reach a low-point during winter months.

Manufacturing saw a reduction of 2,200 positions over the month, mostly due to temporary or permanent layoffs in nondurable goods. Posting the largest declines in nondurable goods were textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products with declines of 700 and 600, respectively.

RETAIL TRADE LEADS THE DOWNWARD TREND IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR (Continued)

Construction typically experiences a downturn in January due to adverse weather conditions. However, the unseasonably warm weather coupled with rebuilding efforts associated with Hurricane Hugo averted the regular seasonal decline and held the jobcount steady at 97,500. Mining employment remained the same as well with 1,800 postions.

The two other private sector industries - transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate - each saw slight decreases in employment over the month.

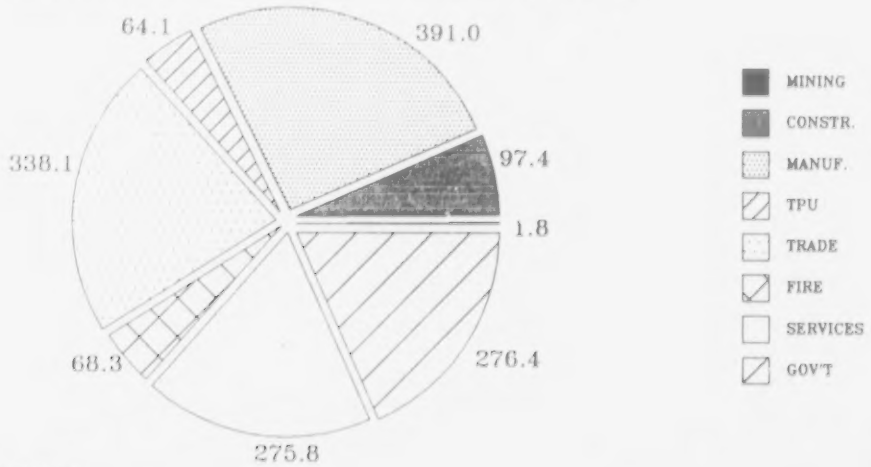
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ALSO DECREASES

The public sector reported a loss of 6,500 jobs in January. Most of the setbacks in government came in state and local education positions as nonfaculty workers such as bus drivers and maintenance workers were not working due to the Christmas holidays. In fact, 94% of the losses in government were related to education.

OUTLOOK FOR FEBRUARY: MODERATELY POSITIVE

The outlook for February should be positive as education employees return to work and construction work continues as the weather remains unseasonably mild. However, cutbacks in retail trade and manufacturing could keep the gains at a moderate level.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY JANUARY, 1990



NOTE: DATA IN THOUSANDS

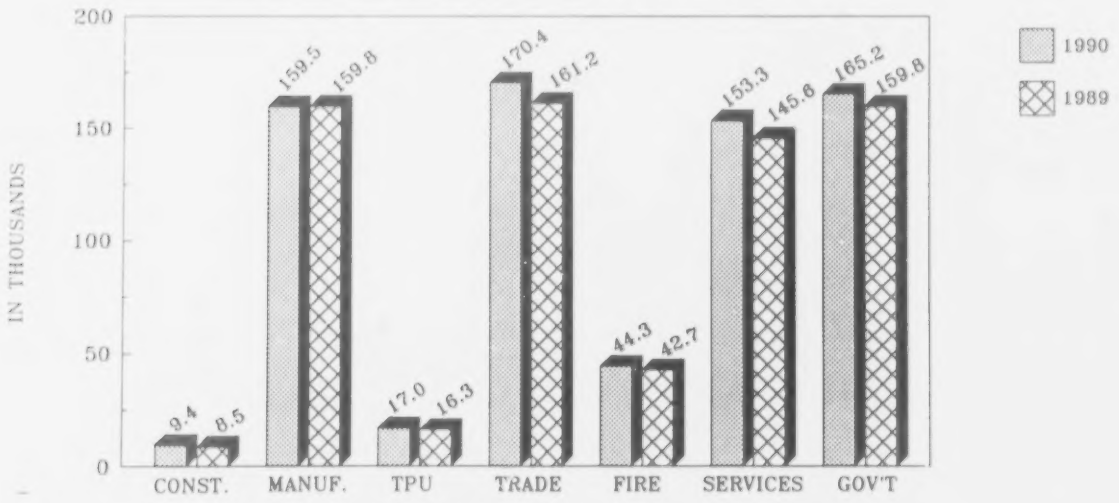
NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT REDUCED IN JANUARY

After reaching an all-time high of 732,400 during December, South Carolina's nonfarm female employment dropped 13,200 to 719,200 in January. Seasonal job losses in the private sector of 9,300 accounted for 70% of the monthly decline. Government experienced a decline of 3,900 positions because of seasonal decreases in educational employment. Within government, state and local education declined 1,900 and 1,800, respectively. Other state and local government also recorded losses of 100 each while the number of females employed by the federal government was unchanged at 13,500.

In the private sector, female employment in trade fell 6,300 as merchants trimmed their payrolls in response to the after-Christmas slowdown in consumer purchases. Within trade, the retail division, which was down 6,000, was responsible for 95% of the decline, with general merchandise stores leading the decrease. Wholesalers reduced their job count by 300 during the month. Services lost 1,400 women workers from the previous month as educational services dropped 1,100. Manufacturing suffered a downturn of 1,500 women because of plant closures and temporary layoffs. Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate was down 300 in January. Females employed in the construction industry held steady at 9,400 over the month. Transportation and public utilities (+200) was the only major industry exhibiting growth during the month. Compared to the year-ago level of 694,000, female nonfarm employment in South Carolina increased 25,200.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

JANUARY, 1990 COMPARED TO JANUARY, 1989



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JANUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed from 4.1% to 4.8% in January. This represented 80,500 jobless individuals, a rise of 9,100 from the December level. The upturn in unemployment was attributed mainly to seasonal losses in trade and services, together with layoffs in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in January.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
January, 1990

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,686,000	1,721,000	1,696,400	1,705,000	1,750,100	1,715,400
Total Employment	1,605,500	1,649,600	1,619,000	1,632,800	1,672,600	1,646,300
Total Unemployment	80,500	71,400	77,400	72,200	77,500	69,100
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	226,560	238,480	231,260	233,840	246,650	236,670
Total Employment	218,600	231,390	222,290	225,620	239,600	229,060
Total Unemployment	7,960	7,090	8,980	8,220	7,050	7,610
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.5	2.9	3.2

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	336,700	352,640	339,380
Total Employment	324,340	341,860	328,340
Total Unemployment	12,360	10,770	11,040
Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.1	3.3

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,293	123,998	122,095	124,397	124,546	123,265
Total Employment	116,037	117,698	114,786	117,863	117,888	116,640
Total Unemployment	7,256	6,300	7,309	6,535	6,658	6,625
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson (Anderson County), and Florence (Florence County) Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #13 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Charleston area dropped 1,700 to a level of 199,700 in January. Seasonal cutbacks in both the public and private sectors caused the decline. Within the private sector, trade saw the sharpest cutback, down 1,300 jobs. Almost all of this loss was in retail trade as retailers terminated employees who were hired to help with the busy Christmas shopping season. Services, acting on seasonal declines in educational services, lost 400 jobs over the month. Meanwhile, other private industries saw positive movement. Construction and mining increased the job count by 300 as unseasonably mild weather over the month aided in the rebuilding after Hurricane Hugo. Manufacturing, an area which had been decreasing in recent months in Charleston, saw some improvement when 200 jobs were added to the payrolls. Also showing an increase in January was transportation and public utilities which rose 100. Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate remained steady at 8,400. Within the public sector, a total of 600 jobs were lost in January, most of which came in education due to the closing of public schools for the holidays. The government job reduction was split evenly among the federal, state, and local sectors. Overall, nonfarm employment in Charleston was 7,100 above the year-ago level.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Seasonal job losses in trade and services caused nonfarm employment in the Columbia area to drop 2,700 in January to a level of 239,700. With the holiday shopping season coming to a close, most stores began laying off the temporary workers hired during December causing trade to drop 1,000 jobs. Services recorded a loss of 600 as tourism and entertainment activities were curtailed in January. Scattered short-term layoffs dropped employment levels in manufacturing (-100), and transportation and public utilities (-100). Construction, which typically declines in January, benefited from unseasonably warm weather and boosted its payrolls by 200. Government was down 900 in January because nonfaculty staff in state and local schools had not returned from Christmas vacations. Overall, nonfarm employment was 4,400 above the comparable year-ago figure.

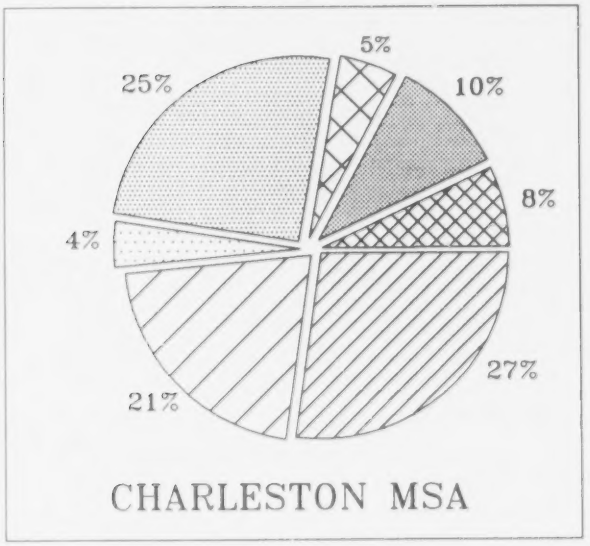
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

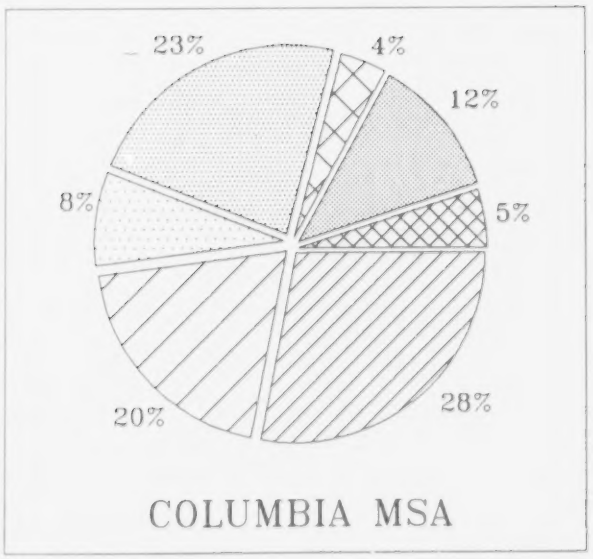
Greenville-Spartanburg's nonfarm employment dropped sharply in January to a level of 335,100. Losses occurred in six of the seven major industry groups for a net loss of 4,300 jobs. Seasonal losses were particularly heavy with retail trade alone dropping 2,500 as temporary workers hired for the Christmas rush were released. Government also experienced seasonal losses as nonfaculty school personnel such as cafeteria workers, janitors, and bus drivers were still on Christmas breaks at the time of the survey. Construction, which usually drops in January lost 300 positions. Other than the seasonal influences, temporary layoffs resulted in job reductions in manufacturing (-400); transportation and public utilities (-200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-200). Services (+200) posted the only gain for the month. January's count of nonfarm jobs was 9,600 higher than a year earlier, with trade and services accounting for over 90% of the increase.

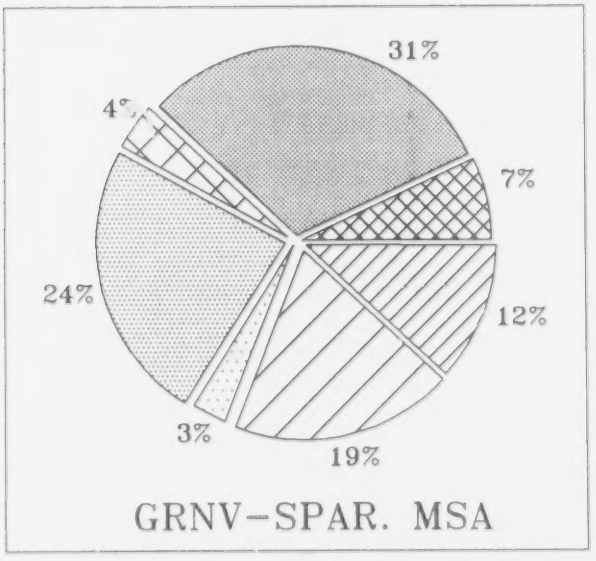
SOUTH CAROLINA MSA EMPLOYMENT

JANUARY, 1990

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)







UNITED STATES ECONOMY

Despite the addition of 275,000 jobs during January . . . the U. S. unemployment rate remained unchanged from December at a seasonally adjusted 5.3% of the civilian labor force. Manufacturing employment continued to decline but other industries registered surprising job growth, bolstered by weather and seasonal factors. Manufacturing reduced its payrolls by 110,000 employees during the month, the 10th decline in a row. Temporary layoffs in the auto industry alone accounted for a loss of 90,000 positions. Construction employment was one of the big gainers as building jobs soared by 105,000 after seasonal adjustments. Retail trade also reported a large employment increase, but analysts attributed the steep upturn to less seasonal hiring during December, resulting in fewer workers laid off in January. Health services continued to expand rapidly with other service industries exhibiting steady growth.

Average hourly pay for factory workers fell in January . . . from $10.66 to $10.60. The average weekly paycheck of factory workers was $430.36 compared to $440.26 in December.

Consumer prices rose 1.1% in January . . . fueled by a sharp jump in energy and food costs. The consumer price index was up 127.4% of the 1982-84 average from 126.1% in December. The monthly increase was the sharpest in more than seven years. Excluding the volatile energy and food categories, prices climbed 0.6%, doubling the 0.3% rise experienced in December. Energy prices jumped 5.1% during the month, with fuel oil prices skyrocketing a record 21.9%. Gasoline prices were up 7.7% and food costs increased 1.8% overall. Fruit and vegetable prices rose a record 10.2% following the cold snap which wiped out many crops. The only major category not experiencing price increases during January was apparel, where prices held steady after a decline of 0.3% a month earlier.

Producers' prices were up 1.8% in January . . . the largest hike since November, 1974. Energy prices, which rose 13.6%, were blamed for the rise. Food costs increased 2.1%. Economists contributed the increases to an unseasonably cold December and rising world oil prices. Prices of raw materials were up 2.4% while prices of intermediate goods, those that have some processing, climbed 1.2%.

Housing starts leaped a record 29.6% in January . . . as unseasonably warm weather aided the home building sector, following a brutally cold December. Construction on houses and apartments was initiated at an annual rate of 1,625,000 units during the month, up from 1,254,000 in December. Before seasonal adjustments, construction was begun on 102,000 homes and apartments in January compared to a level of 73,300 the previous month. Starts on single-family homes jumped 24.8%, the largest gain since March, 1979. The number of building permits issued in January grew 26.7%. Permits for apartment buildings of five units or more swelled 90.9% as builders scrambled to acquire permits to beat deadlines for new fair-housing rules requiring construction of special access for the handicapped.

HOURLY EARNINGS STAGNANT IN JANUARY

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers remained unchanged in January at $8.64. Less demand for piece work and insignificant overtime kept payrolls constant. Durable goods had a small decline of $0.02 while nondurable goods had a minute gain of $0.01. In the hard-good sector, electronic and other electric equipment lost $0.05 followed by lumber and wood products (-0.03); and stone, clay, and glass products (-0.01). Fabricated metal products recorded the only gain in durables of $0.02. Even though nondurables experienced an increase in average pay, decreases were recorded in printing and publishing (-$0.05), and apparel and other textile products (-$0.03). Notable gains were displayed in food and kindred products, and paper and allied products. Holding constant were textile mill products, and chemicals and allied products.

At the national level, hourly earnings declined $0.06 to $10.60. Less incentive paid for piece work caused average pay in durable goods to drop $0.14 while nondurables gained $0.04.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
January, 1990

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.64	$ 8.64	$ 8.37	$ 9.44	$ 9.46	$ 9.05
Average Weekly Earnings	$355.97	$359.42	$346.52	$380.43	$382.18	$355.66
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$279.41	$285.03	$286.14	$298.61	$303.08	$293.69

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.86	$ 8.86	$ 8.61	$ 8.51	$ 8.48	$ 8.21
Average Weekly Earnings	$370.35	$370.35	$358.18	$354.87	$353.62	$334.97
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$290.70	$293.70	$295.77	$278.55	$280.43	$276.61

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.60	$ 10.66	$ 10.37
Average Weekly Earnings	$430.36	$440.26	$425.17
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$337.80	$349.14	$351.09

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
JANUARY, 1990

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECLINES IN JANUARY

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index dropped 0.8 point to 108.2 in January. Reductions in production workers (-2,300) and average weekly hours (-0.4) pushed the index down over the month. Overall, all industry groups recorded losses in output per hour. Apparel showed the sharpest decrease of 1.9 points, with total nondurables declining 1.0 points. Compared to the year-ago level of 108.4, January's productivity index lost 0.2 point.

TABLE 3
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
January, 1990

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	108.2	109.0	108.4
Durable-Good Productivity Index	122.5	122.9	124.3
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	101.7	102.7	101.8
Textile Productivity Index	95.5	96.2	96.2
Apparel Productivity Index	95.3	97.2	94.3

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
January, 1990

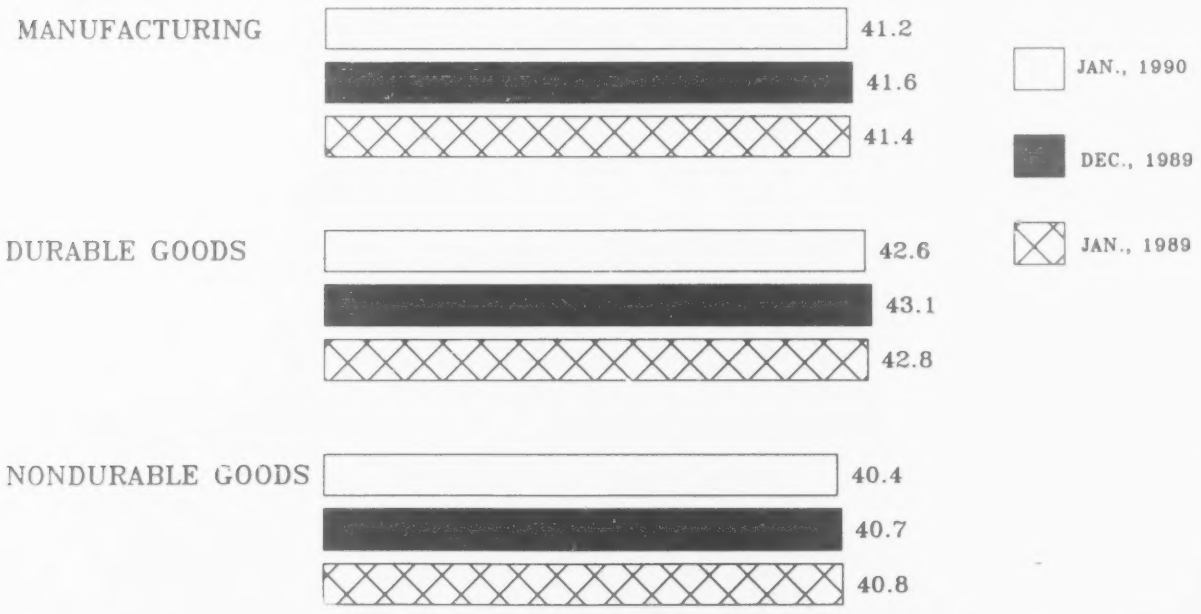
				Unadjusted percent change to Jan., 1990 from-	
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
All items	127.4	126.1	121.1	+1.0	+5.2

WEEKLY HOURS DOWN IN JANUARY

The production workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers declined 0.4 hour to 41.2 in January. Overall, less demand for piece work and a shorter scheduled workweek caused average weekly hours to drop. Decreases occurred in both the hard-good and soft-good sectors, down 0.5 hour and 0.3 hour, respectively. Within durables, furniture and fixtures showed the largest loss of 1.0 hour. Both industrial machinery and equipment and instruments and related products recorded decreases of 0.7 hour. Notable losses were also seen in lumber and wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; fabricated metal products; and electronic and electric equipment. On the soft-good side, chemicals and allied products experienced a downturn of 0.8 hour while smaller losses were seen in apparel and other textile products; printing and publishing; and textile mill products. Significant gains in hours were displayed in food and kindred products (+0.3); and paper and allied products (+0.1).

Nationally, weekly hours slipped 0.7 hour to 40.6 in January as both durables and nondurables experienced the same drop. Cutbacks in production caused overtime hours to plummet to 3.5.

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS
JANUARY, 1990



1989 - EMPLOYMENT IN REVIEW

South Carolina's total nonfarm employment climbed 53,900 to a yearly average of 1,502,400 in 1989. The economy produced major job gains in all seven major industry groups in 1989 with record employment levels reached in virtually all categories. The state's private sector accounted for most of the growth with an addition of 44,600 jobs. Several factors were responsible for the tremendous job growth in 1989. First of all, South Carolina's economy continued to prosper during the year following the national trend. Unemployment remained well below 5.0% as the demand for workers increased. Secondly, the state's economy continued to shift from a manufacturing base to a service-oriented base. Tourism, which has become a dominant force in South Carolina, fed thousands of jobs into the service and trade industries. A third factor affecting the state's labor market in 1989 was Hurricane Hugo, which ripped through the coastal and midlands areas of the state September 21st and 22nd. Hugo threw hundreds of thousands into temporary joblessness as businesses, and power and water systems were destroyed. However, what followed was a massive rebuilding effort which created thousands of jobs for South Carolinians and for many who came from out of state to help. The following is a synopsis of industry employment trends in South Carolina in 1989.

Services led the way with a gain of nearly 18,000 jobs. Significant increases were recorded in virtually all areas of services, particularily business services, educational services, health services, amusement and recreational services, and membership organizations.

Trade followed with a pickup of almost 15,000 jobs. Approximately 80% of this increase occurred in the retail sector. Among the retail establishments posting large job gains were eating and drinking places, general merchandise stores, food stores, and apparel stores.

1989 - EMPLOYMENT IN REVIEW (Continued)

Manufacturing, showing advances in both the durable and nondurable categories, gained 5,700 jobs over the year. Despite continued scattered temporary layoffs in the state's dominant textile industry, new plants and plant expansions resulted in an overall increase for the good-producing industry.

Other industries in the private sector recording moderate gains during the year were finance, insurance, and real estate (+2,600); construction (+2,300); and transportation and public utilities (+1,300).

In the public sector, state government and local government were responsible for the majority of the upturn as educational employment continued to grow in both areas. Federal government also added employees to the payroll in 1989. The number of public employees in South Carolina expanded over 9,000 over the year.

SIC CODE CHANGES

The industry data published in this publication are based on the new 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual and in many instances are not comparable with data prior to 1988, except at the total levels. The new 1987 industry codes were effective with the first quarter of 1988 data. Prior to this revision, industries were classified according to the 1972 SIC. In South Carolina, the manufacturing and services sectors were the most heavily impacted by the SIC code change.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired / Annual Income Desired	Relocate? / Location of * Applicant
Production Manager	10	Inventory Control	60	16	Full / 18,000	Yes / Beaufort
Pipelayer	99	None	N/A	11	Full / 9,360	No / Chester
Maintenance Mechanic	99	None	N/A	12	Full / 20,000	Yes / Conway
Manager Analyst	99	None	N/A	13	Full / 25,000	Yes / Florence
Program Analyst	16	Computer Programmer	01	14	Full / 26,500	Yes / Georgetown
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	Full / 45,000	Yes / Greenville
Computer Operator	42	Secretary	18	16	Full / 20,000	Yes / Greenwood
Administrative Assistant	99	None	N/A	13	Full / 11,440	No / Hampton
X-Ray Technician	72	None	N/A	14	Full / 12,000	Yes / Hartsville
Timber Cruiser	12	Driver, Sales Rt.	11	13	Full / 18,200	No / Kingstree
Methods Engineer	14	None	N/A	14	Full / 12,480	No / Lancaster
Personnel Manager	99	None	N/A	16	Full / 35,000	No / Rock Hill
Plumber	48	None	N/A	12	Full / 16,000	Yes / Sumter

* There are currently more than 87,448 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience - "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

January, 1990

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Net Change From: Dec. 1989	Net Change From: Jan. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1512.9	1534.4	1456.4	-21.5	+56.5
Total Private	1236.5	1251.5	1190.1	-15.0	+46.4
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	97.4	97.4	89.1	0.0	+ 8.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Building	12.6	12.5	11.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Highway and Street Construction	3.2	3.3	2.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.4	9.2	9.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	46.5	46.7	43.4	- 0.2	+ 3.1
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	11.5	11.7	11.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Electrical Work	9.7	9.9	9.7	- 0.2	0.0
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	391.0	393.2	389.2	- 2.2	+ 1.8
Durable Goods	134.3	134.6	135.5	- 0.3	- 1.2
Nondurable Goods	256.7	258.6	253.7	- 1.9	+ 3.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	64.1	64.2	62.9	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Trucking and Warehousing	19.7	19.9	19.5	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Water Transportation	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Communications	12.4	12.5	12.4	- 0.1	0.0
Telephone Communications	8.3	8.3	8.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.0	15.9	16.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electric Services	9.6	9.6	10.2	0.0	- 0.6
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	338.1	347.6	323.0	- 9.5	+15.1
Wholesale Trade	60.9	61.4	59.4	- 0.5	+ 1.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	34.6	34.6	33.5	0.0	+ 1.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	10.0	10.0	9.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.3	26.8	25.9	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	8.8	9.0	8.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.9	4.0	3.9	- 0.1	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.9	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

January, 1990

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Net Change From: Dec. 1989	Net Change From: Jan. 1989
Retail Trade	277.2	286.2	263.6	- 9.0	+13.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.0	11.9	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	38.6	41.9	36.0	- 3.3	+ 2.6
Food Stores	49.6	50.3	46.6	- 0.7	+ 3.0
Grocery Stores	46.5	47.2	44.1	- 0.7	+ 2.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	68.3	68.5	65.4	- 0.2	+ 2.9
Depository Institutions	21.7	21.7	21.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial Banks	14.3	14.3	14.1	0.0	+ 0.2
National Commercial Banks	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	14.9	14.7	13.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Life Insurance	7.2	7.1	7.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	275.8	278.8	258.6	- 3.0	+17.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.7	21.1	20.4	- 0.4	- 0.3
Health Services	56.3	56.2	52.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.4
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	11.4	11.5	10.7	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Hospitals	19.0	18.9	17.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Educational Services	21.1	22.9	21.3	- 1.8	- 0.2
Colleges and Universities	11.8	13.3	12.2	- 1.5	- 0.4
Total Government	276.4	282.9	266.3	- 6.5	+10.1
Total Federal Government	40.1	40.2	38.8	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Total State and Local Government	236.3	242.7	227.5	- 6.4	+ 8.8
Total State Government	91.1	95.0	86.5	- 3.9	+ 4.6
State Government Education	36.1	39.9	33.4	- 3.8	+ 2.7
Other State Government	55.0	55.1	53.1	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	145.2	147.7	141.0	- 2.5	+ 4.2
Local Government Education	82.3	84.6	81.8	- 2.3	+ 0.5
Other Local Government	62.9	63.1	59.2	- 0.2	+ 3.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

January, 1990

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Net Change From: Dec. 1989	Net Change From: Jan. 1989
Manufacturing	391.0	393.2	389.2	- 2.2	+ 1.8
Durable Goods	134.3	134.6	135.5	- 0.3	- 1.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.2	16.0	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.0	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.8	3.8	4.2	0.0	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.9	4.7	0.0	- 0.8
Household Furniture	2.9	2.9	3.5	0.0	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.8	10.5	- 0.5	+ 0.8
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.1	3.5	3.4	- 0.4	- 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.8	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	17.4	17.3	17.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.4	6.4	6.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	36.1	36.1	35.3	0.0	+ 0.8
Metalworking Machinery	6.8	6.7	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.3	6.3	6.6	0.0	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	22.3	22.4	22.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.4	2.4	2.7	0.0	- 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.5	7.6	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.7
Transportation Equipment	10.7	10.8	11.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.0	5.1	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	256.7	258.6	253.7	- 1.9	+ 3.0
Food and Kindred Products	16.2	16.5	15.1	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Meat Products	6.2	6.2	5.3	0.0	+ 0.9
Beverages	2.6	2.7	2.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	106.2	106.9	106.6	- 0.7	- 0.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	26.9	27.4	28.4	- 0.5	- 1.5
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	27.3	27.2	29.0	+ 0.1	- 1.7
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.5	9.4	- 0.2	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.3	17.5	14.0	- 0.2	+ 3.3
Finishing Plants, Cotton	9.9	10.0	7.3	- 0.1	+ 2.6
Finishing Plants, Manmade	6.5	6.6	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	9.9	10.3	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.2	9.0	9.3	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.5	7.5	7.3	0.0	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

January, 1990

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Net Change From: Dec. 1989	Net Change From: Jan. 1989
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	44.4	45.0	44.7	- 0.6	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	9.3	9.4	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts.....	5.8	5.8	6.1	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	13.6	13.8	14.8	- 0.2	- 1.2
Women's and Misses' Blouses and Shirts.	4.5	4.6	5.3	- 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Children's Undergarments.....	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.0	- 0.2
Girls & Children's Outerwear.....	5.1	5.2	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories.....	2.3	2.4	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.....	11.0	11.1	9.4	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Paper and Allied Products.....	16.7	16.7	16.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills.....	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes.....	5.6	5.6	5.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products....	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing.....	11.2	11.3	11.2	- 0.1	0.0
Newspapers.....	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Commercial Printing.....	4.7	4.8	4.7	- 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35.9	35.8	36.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.....	15.2	15.3	16.1	- 0.1	- 0.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals.....	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products.	25.3	25.5	22.7	- 0.2	+ 2.6
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Else-..... where Classified.....	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, Not..... Elsewhere Classified.....	11.2	11.3	10.7	- 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

January, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	335.1	339.4	325.5	239.7	242.4	235.3
Total Private.....	293.5	296.3	285.3	173.1	174.9	171.3
Construction and Mining.....	23.0	23.3	23.0	14.1	13.9	14.2
Special Trade Contractors.....	10.6	10.8	10.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	102.6	103.0	103.9	28.3	28.4	28.7
Durable Goods.....	33.7	33.6	33.3	13.3	13.3	13.9
Lumber and Wood Products Including... Furniture.....	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Primary Metal Industries and Fabri-.. cated Metal Products.....	6.4	6.4	6.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	13.2	13.2	12.9	-	-	-
Metalworking Machinery.....	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment...	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5
Computer and Office Equipment.....	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Electronic and Other Electric Equip-. ment.....	6.7	6.6	6.6	1.9	1.9	2.1
Nondurable Goods.....	68.9	69.4	70.6	15.0	15.1	14.8
Food and Kindred Products.....	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products.....	31.3	31.8	33.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton.....	8.9	9.3	10.0	-	-	-
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade....	8.5	8.6	9.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Carpets and Rugs.....	3.1	3.1	3.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	8.5	8.7	8.7	2.0	1.9	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outer and.... Underwear.....	3.8	3.8	4.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products.....	5.0	5.0	4.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.....	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	9.1	8.9	9.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.4	4.7	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

January, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities...	13.1	13.3	12.6	10.8	10.9	10.9
Communications.....	-	-	-	3.1	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	78.7	80.6	75.9	54.6	55.8	53.4
Wholesale Trade.....	18.5	17.9	18.0	12.8	13.0	13.0
Retail Trade.....	60.2	62.7	57.9	41.8	42.8	40.4
General Merchandise Stores.....	8.2	8.8	7.7	5.5	6.0	5.3
Food Stores.....	-	-	-	5.7	5.8	5.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.2	12.4	12.0	18.4	18.4	17.8
Insurance Carriers.....	-	-	-	5.5	5.5	5.0
Services.....	63.9	63.7	57.9	46.9	47.5	46.3
Health Services.....	10.9	11.0	10.6	9.1	9.0	8.6
Hospitals.....	3.0	3.0	2.8	-	-	-
Membership Organizations.....	-	-	-	2.4	2.5	2.9
Total Government.....	41.6	43.1	40.2	66.6	67.5	64.0
Total Federal Government.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	7.7	7.7	7.8
Total State and Local Government.....	39.5	41.0	38.2	58.9	59.8	56.2
Total State Government.....	11.5	12.8	10.9	37.2	37.8	36.1
Total Local Government.....	28.0	28.2	27.3	21.7	22.0	20.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ANDERSON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

January, 1990

	CHARLESTON			ANDERSON		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	199.7	201.4	192.6	54.0	54.0	53.0
Total Private.....	145.6	146.7	140.5	-	-	-
Construction and Mining.....	14.4	14.1	13.1	2.1	2.0	2.3
Manufacturing.....	20.7	20.5	21.1	20.4	20.6	20.5
Durable Goods.....	11.6	11.6	12.1	4.9	5.1	5.1
Lumber and Wood Products Including. Furniture.....	2.0	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.0	1.0	1.1	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industry and fabri-.. cated Metal Products.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	3.1	3.1	3.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment.....	1.8	1.8	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods.....	9.1	8.9	9.0	15.5	15.5	15.4
Textile Mill Products and Apparel..	2.7	2.6	2.7	9.0	9.1	8.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.8
Paper and Allied Products.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	10.5	10.4	10.1	1.7	1.7	1.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	49.8	51.1	47.4	12.4	12.5	11.8
Wholesale Trade.....	8.5	8.6	8.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade.....	41.3	42.5	38.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.4	8.4	8.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Services.....	41.8	42.2	40.2	8.1	8.0	7.9
Total Government.....	54.1	54.7	52.1	7.8	7.7	7.9
Total Federal Government.....	19.8	20.0	19.7	-	-	-
Total State and Local Government....	34.3	34.7	32.4	-	-	-
Total State Government.....	15.9	16.1	14.4	-	-	-
Total Local Government.....	18.4	18.6	18.0	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

January, 1990

	FLORENCE		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	54.4	54.7	52.1
Construction and Mining.....	3.1	3.1	3.0
Manufacturing.....	13.5	13.6	13.3
Durable Goods.....	4.5	4.4	4.4
Nondurable Goods.....	9.0	9.1	8.9
Textile Mill Products.....	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	2.1	2.1	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	13.0	13.1	12.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	3.6	3.5	2.9
Services.....	9.7	9.9	9.3
Total Government.....	9.6	9.6	9.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

January, 1990

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Net Change From Dec. 1989	Net Change From Jan. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	719.2	732.4	694.0	-13.2	+25.2
Total Private	554.0	563.3	534.2	- 9.3	+19.8
Construction	9.4	9.4	8.5	0.0	+ 0.9
Manufacturing	159.5	161.0	159.8	- 1.5	- 0.3
Durable Goods	42.7	43.3	43.5	- 0.6	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	4.2	4.3	4.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	10.7	10.8	10.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	11.9	12.0	12.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.1	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	116.8	117.7	116.3	- 0.9	+ 0.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.1	4.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	46.8	46.9	47.2	- 0.1	- 0.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.8	12.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	12.3	12.2	13.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Knitting Mills	6.8	6.9	6.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.6	37.0	37.0	- 0.4	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.4	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.9	12.1	12.9	- 0.2	- 1.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.7	3.6	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	4.8	4.9	4.8	- 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.6	9.7	9.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod.	10.1	10.3	9.1	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	17.0	16.8	16.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Communications	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0

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TABLE 9 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

January, 1990

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Net Change From Dec. 1989	Net Change From Jan. 1989
Wholesale and Retail Trade	170.4	176.7	161.2	- 6.3	+ 9.2
Wholesale Trade	16.8	17.1	16.5	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.5	8.5	8.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	8.3	8.6	8.2	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	153.6	159.6	144.7	- 6.0	+ 8.9
General Merchandise Stores	29.2	31.7	27.2	- 2.5	+ 2.0
Food Stores	23.2	23.5	21.6	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	44.3	44.6	42.7	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Insurance Carriers	9.2	9.2	8.3	0.0	+ 0.9
Services	153.3	154.7	145.6	- 1.4	+ 7.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.1	13.3	12.8	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Health Services	46.6	46.5	43.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
Hospitals	15.8	15.7	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Educational Services	13.6	14.7	13.9	- 1.1	- 0.3
Total Government	165.2	169.1	159.8	- 3.9	+ 5.4
Total Federal Government	13.5	13.5	13.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Total State and Local Government	151.7	155.6	146.8	- 3.9	+ 4.9
Total State Government	52.9	54.9	50.4	- 2.0	+ 2.5
State Government Education	17.7	19.6	16.4	- 1.9	+ 1.3
Other State Government	35.2	35.3	34.0	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Total Local Government	98.8	100.7	96.4	- 1.9	+ 2.4
Local Government Education	64.2	66.0	63.8	- 1.8	+ 0.4
Other Local Government	34.6	34.7	32.6	- 0.1	+ 2.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JANUARY, 1990

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
MANUFACTURING	300.6	302.9	299.8	355.97	359.42	346.52	41.2	41.6	41.4	8.64	8.64	8.37
DURABLE GOODS	102.0	102.3	103.0	377.01	382.30	368.08	42.6	43.1	42.8	8.85	8.87	8.60
Lumber and Wood Products	12.6	12.4	13.0	333.22	339.29	331.85	41.6	42.2	41.9	8.01	8.04	7.92
Furniture and Fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.7	283.14	289.93	277.67	41.7	42.7	40.3	6.79	6.79	6.89
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	9.3	8.4	412.00	418.35	439.35	41.7	42.3	44.2	9.88	9.89	9.94
Fabricated Metal Products	12.6	12.5	12.4	382.80	386.32	353.64	43.5	44.0	41.9	8.80	8.78	8.44
Industrial Machinery And Equip.	26.3	26.5	25.9	406.35	412.96	395.60	43.0	43.7	44.3	9.45	9.45	8.93
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.3	4.4	431.05	426.42	412.64	46.3	46.1	45.9	9.31	9.25	8.99
Electronic And Other Elec. Equip.	16.7	16.6	16.9	333.29	337.79	325.82	41.3	41.6	41.4	8.07	8.12	7.87
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.9	4.3	366.74	372.53	375.65	44.4	45.1	45.7	8.26	8.26	8.22
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.6	200.6	196.8	344.61	346.76	336.60	40.4	40.7	40.8	8.53	8.52	8.25
Food and Kindred Products	11.1	11.4	10.4	306.54	303.42	293.96	39.3	39.0	39.3	7.80	7.78	7.48
Textile Mill Products	91.5	92.2	92.4	332.10	333.72	317.79	41.0	41.2	40.9	8.10	8.10	7.77
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	24.2	24.7	25.6	335.32	339.46	323.14	40.4	40.8	40.8	8.30	8.32	7.92
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	24.6	24.5	26.1	335.64	343.58	318.76	40.1	41.0	39.5	8.37	8.38	8.07
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.2	8.2	325.18	314.61	302.57	43.3	42.4	42.2	7.51	7.42	7.17
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.8	14.1	11.3	345.98	344.77	341.12	42.4	42.2	42.8	8.16	8.17	7.97
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.7	8.6	8.9	307.69	305.78	295.18	40.7	40.5	41.4	7.56	7.55	7.13
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.4	37.1	36.5	223.06	226.56	207.75	38.0	38.4	37.5	5.87	5.90	5.54
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.4	8.5	214.02	211.02	199.29	36.9	36.7	36.3	5.80	5.75	5.49
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.2	11.4	12.1	195.05	199.93	190.26	37.8	38.3	37.9	5.16	5.22	5.02
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.2	579.02	577.30	568.75	45.7	45.6	45.5	12.67	12.66	12.50
Printing and Publishing	6.0	6.1	6.0	356.46	361.17	342.00	39.0	39.3	38.6	9.14	9.19	8.86
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.7	21.7	22.0	476.71	486.41	503.52	39.3	40.1	42.1	12.13	12.13	11.96

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

January, 1990

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
All Manufacturing	14.6	14.7	14.7	380.43	382.18	355.66
Durable Goods	8.8	8.8	9.1	383.72	383.72	352.08
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.6	5.6	376.81	379.94	360.05

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
All Manufacturing	40.3	40.4	39.3	9.44	9.46	9.05
Durable Goods	41.8	41.8	40.1	9.18	9.18	8.78
Nondurable Goods	38.1	38.3	37.9	9.89	9.92	9.50

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
All Manufacturing	18.2	18.2	18.7	370.35	370.35	358.18
Durable Goods	8.4	8.5	8.9	355.21	353.94	346.93
Fabricated Metals	2.1	2.1	2.2	390.28	383.66	353.63
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	1.6	1.6	1.7	363.62	366.66	357.43
Nondurable Goods	9.8	9.7	9.8	384.02	384.93	367.79
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	2.0	328.80	335.27	315.65
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.2	1.2	1.2	202.24	199.14	199.98

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
All Manufacturing	41.8	41.8	41.6	8.86	8.86	8.61
Durable Goods	41.4	41.3	41.4	8.58	8.57	8.38
Fabricated Metal Products	44.1	43.4	41.8	8.85	8.84	8.46
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	41.7	42.0	42.4	8.72	8.73	8.43
Nondurable Goods	42.2	42.3	41.7	9.10	9.10	8.82
Textile Mill Products	41.1	41.7	41.1	8.00	8.04	7.68
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	39.5	39.2	39.6	5.12	5.08	5.05

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

January, 1990

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
All Manufacturing	77.1	77.7	79.2	354.87	353.62	334.97
Durable Goods	24.2	24.2	24.1	407.18	406.73	375.36
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	9.9	9.9	9.8	456.06	459.94	422.91
Special Industry Machinery	3.1	3.2	3.3	420.88	418.13	409.47
Nondurable Goods	52.9	53.5	55.1	330.47	329.67	317.60
Textile Mill Products	26.6	27.2	28.9	332.09	332.07	322.73
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	8.0	8.1	9.1	337.43	345.24	334.94
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.3	1.3	266.88	264.62	255.06
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.8	2.9	2.8	335.12	328.32	336.68
Apparel and Other Textile Product	7.0	7.2	7.4	215.65	217.17	193.86
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	.9	.9	1.1	177.26	172.54	163.66
Chemicals and Allied Products	5.5	5.3	5.4	445.84	443.10	429.24

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
All Manufacturing	41.7	41.7	40.8	8.51	8.48	8.21
Durable Goods	44.5	44.5	42.8	9.15	9.14	8.77
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	46.3	46.6	44.8	9.85	9.87	9.44
Special Industry Machinery	45.5	45.4	45.7	9.25	9.21	8.96
Nondurable Goods	40.4	40.5	40.0	8.18	8.14	7.94
Textile Mill Products	41.1	41.2	40.8	8.08	8.06	7.91
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	41.2	42.0	41.3	8.19	8.22	8.11
Knitting Mills	36.8	36.6	36.7	7.25	7.23	6.95
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	42.8	42.2	44.3	7.83	7.78	7.60
Apparel and Other Textile Product	37.9	38.1	36.1	5.69	5.70	5.37
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	36.7	36.4	35.5	4.83	4.74	4.61
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.1	42.0	42.0	10.59	10.55	10.22

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JANUARY, 1990

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989
Abbeville	6,920	6,940	6,890	3,670	3,670	3,770	3,250	3,270	3,120
Aiken	54,200	54,300	50,200	19,100	19,100	19,000	35,100	35,200	31,200
Allendale	3,650	3,650	3,350	1,320	1,310	1,220	2,330	2,340	2,130
Anderson	54,000	54,000	53,000	20,400	20,600	20,500	33,600	33,400	32,500
Bamberg	4,590	4,630	4,390	1,520	1,530	1,470	3,070	3,100	2,920
Barnwell	7,680	7,600	7,290	3,040	2,930	3,210	4,640	4,670	4,080
Beaufort	35,010	35,430	30,100	940	1,010	1,000	34,070	34,420	29,100
Berkeley	26,000	25,900	25,100	6,600	6,500	6,800	19,400	19,400	18,300
Calhoun	3,690	3,830	4,080	1,910	1,960	2,250	1,780	1,870	1,830
Charleston	154,900	156,400	148,300	9,200	9,200	9,300	145,700	147,200	139,000
Cherokee	19,110	19,090	18,070	9,300	9,290	9,090	9,810	9,800	8,980
Chester	12,840	12,860	12,290	6,960	6,990	6,780	5,880	5,870	5,510
Chesterfield	14,380	14,330	13,720	7,890	7,800	7,690	6,490	6,530	6,030
Clarendon	7,000	7,030	6,540	1,580	1,560	1,590	5,420	5,470	4,950
Colleton	10,610	10,620	9,820	2,630	2,610	2,450	7,980	8,010	7,370
Darlington	22,530	22,640	20,910	7,760	7,770	7,710	14,770	14,870	13,200
Dillon	9,640	9,620	9,630	3,860	3,830	3,820	5,780	5,790	5,810
Dorchester	18,800	19,100	19,200	4,900	4,800	5,000	13,900	14,300	14,200
Edgefield	4,790	4,780	4,720	2,190	2,170	2,180	2,600	2,610	2,540
Fairfield	8,060	8,280	8,330	3,120	3,280	3,430	4,940	5,000	4,900
Florence	54,400	54,700	52,100	13,500	13,600	13,300	40,900	41,100	38,800
Georgetown	17,110	17,230	15,600	4,580	4,510	4,420	12,530	12,720	11,180
Greenville	192,800	195,200	187,400	51,600	51,800	52,200	141,200	143,400	135,200
Greenwood	29,810	29,790	28,920	11,200	11,230	11,350	18,610	18,560	17,570
Hampton	5,800	5,930	5,540	1,830	1,830	1,880	3,970	4,100	3,660
Horry	59,220	60,050	54,890	6,060	6,120	5,870	53,160	53,930	49,020
Jasper	3,970	4,070	3,740	360	360	330	3,610	3,710	3,410
Kershaw	16,720	16,770	16,800	6,440	6,410	6,800	10,280	10,360	10,000
Lancaster	18,870	19,050	18,350	8,240	8,250	8,500	10,630	10,800	9,850
Laurens	20,830	21,170	20,270	7,910	8,150	8,070	12,920	13,020	12,200
Lee	3,960	3,960	3,600	1,370	1,380	1,280	2,590	2,580	2,320
Lexington	56,700	57,200	55,600	14,000	14,100	14,200	42,700	43,100	41,400
McCormick	2,220	2,270	2,170	770	790	830	1,450	1,480	1,340
Marion	12,640	12,730	12,540	6,280	6,350	6,280	6,360	6,380	6,260
Marlboro	9,330	9,310	8,570	4,400	4,390	4,150	4,930	4,920	4,420
Newberry	11,700	11,800	11,910	4,780	4,830	5,230	6,920	6,970	6,680
Oconee	25,130	25,390	24,630	10,180	10,290	10,070	14,950	15,100	14,560
Orangeburg	31,330	31,500	29,240	9,710	9,760	9,480	21,620	21,740	19,760
Pickens	34,700	35,300	33,900	12,100	12,200	12,400	22,600	23,100	21,500
Richland	183,000	185,200	179,700	14,300	14,300	14,500	168,700	170,900	165,200
Saluda	3,550	3,590	3,370	1,430	1,420	1,430	2,120	2,170	1,940
Spartanburg	107,600	108,900	104,200	38,900	39,000	39,300	68,700	69,900	64,900
Sumter	34,520	34,540	32,050	10,130	10,130	9,690	24,390	24,410	22,360
Union	10,860	10,930	10,570	5,800	5,770	5,860	5,060	5,160	4,710
Williamsburg	11,270	11,320	11,610	5,180	5,180	5,600	6,090	6,140	6,010
York	47,900	48,000	46,400	13,500	13,500	13,800	34,400	34,500	32,600

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JANUARY, 1990

AREA:	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989
ABBEVILLE....	10,400	10,420	10,810	630	570	600	6.0	5.5	5.6
AIKEN.....	62,720	61,620	61,310	2,370	2,500	2,540	3.8	4.1	4.1
ALLENDALE....	5,150	5,580	5,400	270	310	350	5.3	5.5	6.2
ANDERSON.....	68,820	69,570	71,130	3,280	2,780	3,170	4.8	4.0	4.5
BAMBERG.....	6,670	6,590	6,880	520	420	560	7.7	6.4	8.1
BARNWELL.....	9,050	8,650	9,040	800	730	600	8.8	8.4	6.6
BEAUFORT.....	37,460	36,250	35,350	1,400	1,180	1,230	3.7	3.3	3.5
BERKELEY.....	51,130	56,030	54,390	1,340	1,100	1,630	2.6	2.0	3.0
CALHOUN.....	4,650	4,550	5,080	290	240	270	6.2	5.3	5.3
CHARLESTON...	139,560	145,070	140,660	5,690	5,130	6,230	4.1	3.5	4.4
CHEROKEE.....	23,910	23,160	23,500	1,340	1,160	990	5.6	5.0	4.2
CHESTER.....	14,790	13,880	14,110	1,270	1,100	920	8.6	7.9	6.5
CHESTERFIELD.	20,620	21,150	20,920	960	850	860	4.6	4.0	4.1
CLARENDON....	11,960	11,700	11,740	650	560	670	5.4	4.7	5.7
COLLETON.....	18,130	17,710	18,070	730	580	880	4.0	3.3	4.9
DARLINGTON...	29,010	28,140	29,140	1,650	1,340	1,670	5.7	4.8	5.7
DILLON.....	14,420	14,870	15,030	940	820	760	6.5	5.5	5.1
DORCHESTER...	35,860	37,390	36,210	930	870	1,120	2.6	2.3	3.1
EDGEFIELD....	7,300	7,290	7,460	320	390	350	4.3	5.3	4.7
FAIRFIELD....	10,870	10,930	10,600	1,100	950	570	10.1	8.7	5.4
FLORENCE.....	56,910	56,630	56,650	2,590	2,250	2,480	4.5	4.0	4.4
GEORGETOWN...	22,500	21,080	21,020	2,340	2,200	2,170	10.4	10.4	10.3
GREENVILLE...	173,900	181,830	175,320	5,540	4,790	5,290	3.2	2.6	3.0
GREENWOOD....	28,940	29,390	29,990	1,590	1,440	1,860	5.5	4.9	6.2
HAMPTON.....	7,470	7,210	7,300	360	340	400	4.8	4.7	5.5
HORRY.....	69,930	68,890	67,360	7,410	6,440	6,480	10.6	9.3	9.6
JASPER.....	6,790	6,620	6,810	330	240	340	4.9	3.6	4.9
KERSHAW.....	19,130	18,720	19,630	1,010	920	1,290	5.3	4.9	6.6
LANCASTER....	25,080	24,990	25,870	1,390	1,190	1,580	5.5	4.7	6.1
LAURENS.....	24,570	24,090	23,960	1,370	1,080	1,030	5.6	4.5	4.3
LEE.....	9,150	8,540	8,860	360	330	530	3.9	3.9	5.9
LEXINGTON....	93,690	99,270	94,550	3,010	2,820	2,340	3.2	2.8	2.5
McCORMICK....	2,950	2,620	2,820	270	230	350	9.2	8.7	12.4
MARION.....	14,580	14,940	15,430	1,050	960	1,150	7.2	6.4	7.4
MARLBORO.....	12,270	12,370	12,270	1,260	1,150	860	9.9	9.3	7.0
NEWBERRY.....	14,940	15,140	15,520	870	750	900	5.8	5.0	5.8
OCONEE.....	29,590	30,970	30,460	1,530	1,380	1,500	5.2	4.5	4.9
ORANGEBURG...	39,720	40,070	41,200	2,070	1,950	2,900	5.2	4.9	7.0
PICKENS.....	48,940	50,560	49,270	1,840	1,350	2,010	3.8	2.7	4.1
RICHLAND.....	140,150	147,380	142,120	5,210	4,240	5,280	3.7	2.9	3.0
SALUDA.....	7,920	8,180	8,320	530	550	340	6.7	6.7	4.1
SPARTANBURG..	113,870	120,260	114,790	4,980	4,640	3,750	4.4	3.9	3.3
SUMTER.....	37,660	36,130	36,570	1,870	1,480	1,910	5.0	4.1	5.2
UNION.....	14,450	14,720	14,660	1,080	1,050	890	7.5	7.1	6.1
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,270	16,920	17,470	1,420	1,370	1,130	8.2	8.1	6.5
YORK.....	70,630	72,990	71,320	2,750	2,730	2,680	3.9	3.7	3.8
CHAS MSA.....	226,560	238,480	231,260	7,960	7,090	8,980	3.5	3.0	3.9
COLA MSA.....	233,840	246,650	236,670	8,220	7,050	7,610	3.5	2.9	3.2
GRNV MSA.....	336,710	352,640	339,380	12,360	10,770	11,040	3.7	3.1	3.3
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
*S CAROLINA..	1,686.0	1,721.0	1,696.4	80.5	71.4	77.4	4.8	4.1	4.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA JANUARY, 1990

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989
ANDERSON	13,260	13,370	13,690	820	700	790	6.2	5.2	5.8
CHARLESTON	37,350	38,830	37,640	1,480	1,340	1,630	4.0	3.4	4.3
COLUMBIA	45,780	48,060	46,420	2,030	1,650	2,060	4.4	3.4	4.4
FLORENCE	15,690	15,620	15,620	670	580	650	4.3	3.7	4.1
GREENVILLE	33,710	35,210	33,980	1,290	1,110	1,230	3.8	3.2	3.6
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	12,460	12,320	12,040	940	820	820	7.5	6.6	6.8
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,290	23,100	22,510	1,380	1,250	1,510	6.2	5.4	6.7
ROCK HILL	22,460	23,210	22,680	1,040	1,030	1,020	4.6	4.4	4.5
SPARTANBURG . . .	23,260	24,540	23,390	1,220	1,140	920	5.3	4.6	3.9
SUMTER	11,420	10,950	11,090	580	460	600	5.1	4.2	5.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
1989 on 1989
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Monthly Average 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1456.4	1465.8	1479.4	1493.4	1506.4	1515.2	1499.5	1506.7	1520.8	1521.8	1528.8	1534.4	1502.4
Total Private.....	1190.1	1192.5	1205.3	1219.4	1232.2	1247.0	1247.9	1252.9	1250.1	1243.6	1247.1	1251.5	1231.6
Mining.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Construction.....	89.1	89.2	89.3	89.0	90.3	92.8	94.5	96.4	95.7	95.9	97.0	97.4	93.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Building...	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.3	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.5
Highway and Street Construction.....	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway...	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1
Special Trade Contractors.....	43.4	43.5	43.7	43.6	44.3	45.8	46.4	46.6	46.1	46.1	46.6	46.7	45.2
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning.	11.4	11.2	11.2	10.9	11.0	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.4
Electrical Work.....	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.8
Manufacturing (See detail on Table # 16)..	389.2	389.1	389.4	389.3	390.4	392.1	389.8	391.6	391.4	390.8	392.2	393.2	390.7
Durable Goods.....	135.5	135.3	135.5	135.1	135.8	136.4	134.8	134.9	134.3	133.3	133.8	134.6	134.9
Nondurable Goods.....	253.7	253.8	253.9	254.2	254.6	255.7	255.0	256.7	257.1	257.5	258.4	258.6	255.8
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	62.9	62.5	62.8	62.8	63.3	64.2	64.3	64.4	64.3	64.1	63.8	64.2	63.6
Trucking and Warehousing.....	19.5	19.4	19.7	19.5	19.6	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.6	19.8	19.9	19.8
Water Transportation.....	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.2
Communication.....	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.6
Telephone Communications.....	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services.....	16.3	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.1	15.9	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.9
Electric Services.....	10.2	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7
Combination Utility Services.....	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	323.0	322.2	327.5	334.1	340.0	346.9	347.0	347.9	345.1	342.0	344.8	347.6	339.0
Wholesale Trade.....	59.4	59.4	59.8	60.5	60.9	61.6	61.7	62.1	61.8	61.6	61.5	61.4	61.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods.....	33.5	33.7	33.8	34.3	34.4	34.7	34.6	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.....	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods.....	25.9	25.7	26.0	26.2	26.5	26.9	27.1	27.2	27.0	26.9	26.9	26.8	26.6
Groceries and Related Products.....	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Groceries and General Line.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9

TABLE 15 (Continued)
1989 on 1989
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Monthly Average 1989
Retail Trade	263.6	262.8	267.7	273.6	279.1	285.3	285.3	285.8	283.3	280.4	283.3	286.2	278.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.7	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.2	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6
General Merchandise Stores	36.0	35.1	35.6	34.8	36.0	37.1	36.8	37.0	37.2	38.1	40.4	41.9	37.2
Food Stores	46.6	46.4	46.7	48.1	48.5	49.2	49.6	49.5	49.8	50.0	50.4	50.3	48.8
Grocery Stores	44.1	43.8	44.1	45.3	45.7	46.3	46.6	46.5	46.7	47.0	47.4	47.2	45.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.4	65.7	66.4	67.5	68.4	69.6	70.2	70.1	69.1	68.7	68.6	68.5	68.2
Depository Institutions	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.2	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.8
Commercial Banks	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4
National Commercial Banks	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Insurance Carriers	13.5	13.7	13.8	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.5
Life Insurance	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2
Services	258.6	261.9	268.0	274.9	277.9	279.5	280.2	280.7	282.7	280.3	278.9	278.8	275.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.4	21.3	23.0	25.5	26.5	27.6	27.4	27.3	26.0	23.4	22.2	21.1	24.3
Health Services	52.9	52.9	53.3	53.6	54.0	54.5	54.8	55.2	55.5	55.6	55.8	56.2	54.5
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.2
Hospitals	17.8	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.9	18.3
Educational Services	21.3	22.1	22.2	22.3	21.9	18.6	17.8	17.8	21.6	22.7	22.9	22.9	21.2
Colleges and Universities	12.2	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.5	10.5	10.1	10.2	12.5	13.2	13.3	13.3	12.2
Total Government	266.3	273.3	274.1	274.0	274.2	268.2	251.6	253.8	270.7	278.2	281.7	282.9	270.8
Total Federal Government	38.8	38.7	38.9	39.0	39.4	40.0	40.5	40.8	40.3	40.1	40.1	40.2	39.7
Total State Government	86.5	91.4	91.6	91.9	90.7	87.0	86.9	87.3	91.1	94.3	95.1	95.0	90.7
State Government Education	33.4	37.7	37.6	37.8	36.2	32.0	31.3	32.1	36.2	39.5	40.1	39.9	36.2
Other State Government	53.1	53.7	54.0	54.1	54.5	55.0	55.6	55.2	54.9	54.8	55.0	55.1	54.6
Total Local Government	141.0	143.2	143.6	143.1	144.1	141.2	124.2	125.7	139.3	143.8	146.5	147.7	140.3
Local Government Education	81.8	83.5	83.8	83.3	83.5	79.5	62.1	63.9	77.8	81.4	83.6	84.6	79.1
Other Local Government	59.2	59.7	59.8	59.8	60.6	61.7	62.1	61.8	61.5	62.4	62.9	63.1	61.2
Total State and Local Government	227.5	234.6	235.2	235.0	234.8	228.2	211.1	213.0	230.4	238.1	241.6	242.7	231.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
1989 on 1989
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Monthly Average 1989
Manufacturing	389.2	389.1	389.4	389.3	390.4	392.1	389.8	391.6	391.4	390.8	392.2	393.2	390.7
Durable Goods	135.5	135.3	135.5	135.1	135.8	136.4	134.8	134.9	134.3	133.3	133.8	134.6	134.9
Lumber and Wood Products	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.8	16.0	15.9	15.5	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Mem.	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.3
Household Furniture	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.6	11.8	10.8
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.4
Fabricated Metal Products	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	35.3	35.7	35.8	35.6	35.9	36.3	35.6	36.2	35.9	35.9	35.3	36.1	35.8
Metalworking Machinery	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.6	7.6
Electronic and other Electric Equipment	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.2	23.0	22.6	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Household Appliances	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.6	8.1
Transportation Equipment	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.8	11.0
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6
Nondurable Goods	253.7	253.8	253.9	254.2	254.6	255.7	255.0	256.7	257.1	257.5	258.4	258.6	255.8
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.4	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.3	16.6	16.5	15.8
Meat Products	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.8
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5

TABLE 16 (Continued)
1989 on 1989
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Monthly Average 1989
Textile Mill Products	106.6	106.4	106.4	106.3	105.9	106.0	105.5	106.1	106.6	106.7	106.7	106.9	106.3
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	28.4	28.3	28.4	28.7	28.5	28.5	28.0	28.2	27.7	27.8	27.7	27.4	28.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	29.0	28.9	28.7	28.3	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.3	27.5	27.5	27.0	27.2	27.9
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.8	14.3	14.7	15.7	16.3	17.0	17.5	14.9
Finishing Plants, Cotton	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.7	8.0	8.6	9.1	9.5	10.0	8.1
Finishing Plants, Manmade	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.7	44.9	44.4	44.2	44.5	44.7	43.2	44.2	44.3	44.5	44.9	45.0	44.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.4	14.3	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.8	13.8	14.2
Women's and Misses' Blouses and Shirts	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3
Girls and Children's Outerwear	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Product.	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.4	10.1	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.1	10.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.6
Paperboard Mills	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Printing and Publishing	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4
Newspapers	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Commercial Printing	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	36.3	36.1	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.9	36.8	36.6	36.3	36.1	35.8	36.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.1	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.6	15.3	15.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products.	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.5	24.6	25.2	25.5	24.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, NEC	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, NEC	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1989 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 12) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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